

Stock Notes

Wheat—\$1.02.
New Corn—55 and 67c.
New Oats—44 and 46c
Rye—85c

ST. LOUIS CASH—
No 2 Hard 112 1/2
No 2 Corn 74 1/2
No 2 Oats 49 1/2
CHICAGO CLOSE—

	Dec	May
Wheat	115 1/4 121 7/8	122
Corn	83 3/8	71 1/2
Oats	49 1/4	53 1/4

The annual Shorthorn sale of S. P. Emmons & Son, Mexico, Mo., held last Friday, took place under most disadvantageous conditions. In view of these the prices realized were good. The foot-and-mouth disease quarantine kept away buyers from practically all sections east of the Mississippi River and Iowa as well. All the cattle sold went to the state of Missouri.

Naturally Messrs. Emmons suffered from this lack of competition, as their cattle usually go to many states. The fact that they could realize as good prices as they did with limited demand and with the entire country scared to death over the foot-and-mouth disease is a great testimonial to the reputation this firm bears among Shorthorn breeders, large and small. Most of the cattle offered were young, and this also tended to keep prices down. The general quality of the offerings, however, was excellent and was as good as anything they have ever sold. The top price of the sale was a seven months old heifer, Gipsy Maid. This individual well merited the price she brought and then some. Doug Burns of Clarksville, Mo., paid \$350 for the heifer.

The top price on bulls was \$175. Judge Groves gave the figure for Lot 27, The Butterfly. Cols. Harrison and Johnson, two of the most popular and best auctioneers in the state, did the selling.

A total of 33 cows and heifers (mostly heifers) brought an aggregate of \$4,385.00, an average of \$132.88.

Twelve bulls brought a total of \$1,320.00, average of \$110 each. The sales at \$100 and more were as follows:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
2	Garrett Littrell, Clark	\$125
3	J. W. McDermott, Kahoka	165
4	E. C. Head, Santa Fe	160
5	J. W. McDermott	170
6	C. J. Wright, Jacksonville	120
7	McDermott	105
8	Henry Youngblood, Mexico	130
9	Wm. Ball, Farber	150
10	D. C. Owen, Mexico	210
11	Dug Burns, Clarksville	350
12	W. W. Pollock, Mexico	120
13	McDermott	100
14	W. C. Prewett & Sons, Clarksville	130
15	Wright	150
16	W. F. Thielhoff, Mexico	140
17	Wright	140
18	Judge Groves	130
19	McDermott	105
20	Prewett & Sons	130
21	E. C. Head	200
22	Thielhoff	110
23	Wright	120
24	G. R. Reynolds, Higbee	120
25	Judge Groves	175
26	Reynolds	105
27	Ed Edney, Bellflower	100
28	Reynolds	110
29	Mrs. Allison, Mexico	100
30	J. J. Garwood, Auxvasse	155
31	Ellis Bros, Moline	100
32	J. M. Johnson, Mexico	135
33	D. Wright	125
34	W. W. Johnson	115
35	Earl Carter, Mexico	125
36	McDermott	150
37	C. F. McDaniels, Jackson-	105
	ville	

—St. Louis Livestock Reporter.

John W. Boles, five miles northeast of Auxvasse, sold a nice yearling Jersey heifer last week to Gus Collier, of Mokone, for \$50. The little cow will be fresh in a few days—Fulton Gazette.

C. D. Wilson, of Western Audrain, says lots of wheat has been sown in his section. He reports the stand good and the wheat in every instance, looking fine.

Many of the large stock yards in various sections of the country are being closed because of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease among the cattle. The yards in Chicago are closed but these conditions, it is said, will not make a shortage in the meat supply. Some experts say it will have a tendency to lower the price of meat.

Ed Atterberry traded a jack to an Audrain county man for a fine 2 year old Rex McDonald mare—Paris Mercury.

Six hundred thousand eggs were shipped from Chicago to London on Tuesday.

A Franklin county woman combats the high cost of chicken feed by supplying her poultry with cracked walnuts which, she avers, gives the fowls exercise in picking out the kernels and that the hens in gratitude lay for her all winter.

Last Monday morning D. W. Jona-gan delivered a nine-month-old calf to the stock yards in Grant City and sold it at market prices for \$44.70. The calf brought 7 cents per pound. Strawberries as large and fine flav-ored as the fruits grown in regular season are being gathered from Wil-

liam Nutts patch in Worth County. United States army officers, particularly of the Quartermaster department are becoming alarmed over the future of the remount of cavalry of our army, in view of the shipment to Europe of the thousands of horses for use in the war. They have become so concerned as to lay before President Wilson a suggestion that he lay an embargo on further shipment of mares out of the country.

The farmers of Monroe county are through sowing wheat and an unusually large acreage has been sown, and we hope they will reap a bountiful harvest and get a big price for it—Paris Appeal.

Charles Green shipped a carload of mules from Mexico to St. Louis Friday. They were bought last week at R. R. Middleton's barn.

B. R. Buckner and son are feeding 100 head of mules at their farm just south of town.

B. R. Middleton has bought the corn Theodore Selb had on display and Jewell Bybee's prize corn to use for seed. That's the way to get results.

A rooster with four legs was exhibited on the streets of West Plains last week by W. M. Street, who resides near Cabool.

The Haylett farm of 803 acres near Graham sold for \$100,000. A big farm and a big price for such a large farm.

Eighteen Ben Davis apples to the peck is the way a Holt county grower can measure his 1914 crop of more than six hundred bushels harvested from a 10-acre orchard.

M. B. Murry, of Hereford, owner of one of the best herds of Hereford cattle in Central Missouri, last week, sold 35 head of yearling Hereford bulls to H. C. Taylor, of Ronoake, Mo., for \$5,500. The cattle were shipped Saturday, and a load of the animals will be prepared by Mr. Taylor for the Denser stock show in January.

Mr. Murry got \$150 apiece for 20 of the bulls and \$125 apiece for the other eight. The sale clears Mr. Murry's pastures of young bulls, and probably is the largest sale ever made by one Callaway breeder to one man. After looking over Mr. Murry's cattle, Mr. Haylor said he had handled more than seven hundred Hereford bulls in the last year and that those he got the last year and that those he got from Mr. Murry were the best lot he had seen. He expects to sell them for ranch use—Fulton Gazette.

Wheat shipments from Galveston to Europe in October was 4,600,000 bushels. During the same month 284,000 bales of cotton were shipped to Europe from the same port, valued at \$10,000,000.

Thirty acres of cattle pens, one-third of the Kansas City stock yards were destroyed by fire Friday night, with a loss of about \$4 million dollars. The fire is thought to have started from a lighted cigar or cigarette. The burned area extended two blocks west and four blocks north.

The Twenty-Eighth annual sale of the S. P. Emmons & Son, of the Long Branch Farm Shorthorn herd, one of the greatest sales of the year in the West, was held Friday at the Emmons home in Southwest Mexico. As usual, a large crowd of out-of-town buyers were attracted and bought liberally.

The auctioneers were R. L. Harrison of Buncheon, J. N. Stephens, of Martinsburg, and J. T. Johnson and J. G. Ford, of this city. W. W. Pollock was clerk.

The heifers which were sold first, did not bring the price they should have according to judges of fine cattle. Among the first sold and to whom are as follows: Augusta Ross, roan heifer, to D. C. Owen, Mexico, \$210; Knights Gypsy Maid, roan heifer, Douglass Burns, Clarksville, \$350; Knights Superstar, roan heifer, to J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, \$150; Violet's Pearl 5th, J. W. McDermott, \$105.

Among those from out-of-town attending the sale are Prof. Trowbridge, Columbia; R. M. Brown, Paris; Bob Brown, Centralia.

I grew 40 acres of millet, intending to thresh it, but it was too heavy to cut with a binder, so I had to cut it with a mower and bale it for hay. I have 90 tons of this hay. What is the market price for this kind of hay? It is heavily seeded. I should like to know what effect, if any, it would have on dairy cows if fed to them. They are very good. Is it good to feed to horses? How much should be fed?—H. S. P. Foley, Mo.

Millet hay contains digestible nutrients in about the same quantities and proportion as timothy hay. Good millet hay should be fine in growth and should be cut when in blossom. If it is coarse in growth and has been permitted to become nearly ripe before harvesting it contains a large percentage of crude fiber, and is consequently lower in nutritive value. In feeding tests where millet hay has been used the results are not generally favorable to its use. When fed in large quantities to cattle and sheep it has an undesirable laxative effect. It is considered dangerous when fed in large quantities to horses because of its stimulative action on the kidneys and injurious effect on the bones. Wherever it is necessary to feed millet hay it is highly desirable to use it in limited quantities and in connection with some other roughage. It is a low-protein feed and this constitutes in the ration should be supplied in some other form. Where the seed has developed extensively before

harvesting, care should be taken in feeding to prevent an animal from getting a large quantity of chaff containing seed on account of its tendency to cause acute indigestion or founder. Millet hay is not regularly quoted on the market, and it would not be advisable to send it to a central market without first consulting a reliable hay commission merchant.—H. O. Allison, Missouri Experiment Station.—Breeders' Gazette.

Columbia, Mo., Nov. 9.—There are now 2,153 Missouri boys and girls in clubs studying corn raising and judging, tomato raising and canning, stock judging, sewing and poultry raising, of which Audrain County is contributing its quota.

Since September 1, 83 new clubs have been organized, with a membership of 956. The membership of these new clubs is distributed as follows: Poultry raising, 50; stock judging, 348; sewing, 512. The boys and girls clubs were started by Prof. R. H. Emberson of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri last March.

Arrangements are being made for a State exhibit and contest to be held at Columbia during Farmers' Week—January 11-15. The list of premiums and the rules are being sent out. Prof. Emberson is organizing clubs in Tumbesburg, Green Ridge, Sedalia, Macon, Mexico, Bowling Green, Steelville, St. Charles.

Soil Survey Is Made—A detailed study of the soils of four more counties of Missouri has just been completed by the Missouri Soils Survey. The counties are Grundy, Harrison, Pettis and Johnson. This makes a total of thirty-four counties in the Missouri survey, which was started in 1905. It will take about 15 years to complete the survey. Tests of soil on over ten acres are made.

Cow Makes Good Record—Pontiac Lady Josephine of the dairy herd owned by the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri is now State champion in production of milk and second best in butter. Her record is 39 pounds more than the record made by Chief Josephine in 1910-11.

Pontiac's record for the year just ended is 23,493 pounds, or 11,193 quarts of milk. Out of this milk 959 pounds of butter were made. This represents a value in milk of \$993, or in butter and skimmed milk of \$354. In addition to this her calf was sold for \$200. She is valued at \$1,000.

Neatness and Order on the Farm—FARM life may be so planned as to become a continuing joy, or it may be so badly planned as to be more or less of a continuing torment. We know a farm of many acres, where every day swings easily on its hinges and every task flows properly. There is not a leaky roof nor a broken door. The fences are plain barriers of wood or wire, but they are efficient, and animals placed in any given field remain there until changed; there is never any worrying as to whether the sheep have broken into the alfalfa or the cattle into the corn. The owner is his own manager and carefully looks after details. It is a business farm, managed for profit; it yields that and much more, too, for it is a continuing joy just to live on it, and see the fine crops from the well-fenced and well-tilled fields, the good animals that crop the pastures, and have the sense of security that one has there that things are permanent the farm on a sound foundation and people relieved of worrying. The owner has time to give to serene thoughts and appreciations.

Why not start now to rob life of its cares and worries? Begin by taking out a wagon to the yards and gathering up every scrap of board or lumber; some of them we know have nails sticking through; take this stuff together work may save a case of lockjaw. Then get after fences and gates, one by one, until they are truly efficient. It is a shame to let such little things rob one of the pleasure of farm life.

WINNERS' STORIES
How I Grew My Corn
(By Ralph Bybee, winner boys' corn growing contest.)

The acre of land that I put in corn this year had not been cultivated for ten years. The first seven years there was timothy and clover on it. The three remaining years it had bluegrass on it.

This spring I plowed it with a 16-inch walking plow, seven inches in depth. I then harrowed it with a 4-horse harrow, then followed up with a drag. I also double-disked it with a 4-horse disk, and then repeated the harrowing and dragging.

Having my seed bed ready, for my corn which was white, I drilled it May 6th three inches in depth. It took me one hour to plant it.

By May 26th my corn was ready for cultivation. So I plowed it with a six-shovel cultivator. I did not cultivate any more until June 5th. Then I plowed it with a two-horse disk. I hoed it twice and succeeded it twice.

This corn received only one good rain which did lots of good, but still this land surrounded by a creek, the moisture would rise at night which seemed to do so much good.

October 10th at the harvesting the acre produced ninety bushels.

If It's a Store
you need, don't fail to see our sample food. Everything from the little sheet iron to the Red Oak Home.

L. Roy Ferris.

MINIMIZING FARMLABOR

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—A system of farm management by which one man with a little occasional help from outside can do all the work on a 100-acre farm, is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture for those farmers in the corn-belt States who are seriously handicapped by the scarcity of labor and whose soil is suited to rye. Any kind of hired labor on the farm has now become so costly, and efficient labor so difficult to obtain, especially the extra labor required at harvest time, that in many sections of the country, in the opinion of experts, this factor will compel a radical reorganization in farming practice, unless conditions change in the near future.

In the corn-belt States a number of farmers have already made some progress toward solving the labor problem by compelling hogs to do much of the work hitherto performed by hired hands. The practice of "hogging off" crops has long been a familiar one, but it is only recently that this has been extended and developed in a scientific way. Under the system discussed in detail in Farmers' Bulletin No. 614, of Farming Which Saves Harvest Labor by Hogging Down Crops, hogs perform a large part of the harvesting, and the crops are so arranged that one man can do all the plowing, planting, and cultivating necessary. With such a method the hogs, of course, furnish the principal cash income of the farm. Its great advantage is that a larger acreage can be covered effectively without compelling the farmer to depend on outside labor, which is always difficult to obtain and frequent ly unreliable.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the system consists of a four or five-year rotation of corn, rye and a mixture of clover and timothy one or two years.

For the purpose of illustration, the following diagram of a farm laid out on a five-year rotation, which is the better where hay brings a fair price, will be found useful.

It is desirable that the five fields included in this scheme should be approximately the same size. Assuming that they are each 20 acres, one man should have comparatively little difficulty throughout the greater part of the year in doing all the work that they require and in addition caring for the live stock. In field No. 1 the first year corn is grown and hogged off as soon as it is ripe. This is generally from September 1 to September 10. When the corn is cultivated for the last time, it is usually desirable to sow soy beans or rape, in order that the hogs may have pasture while gathering the corn, and also because such a crop supplies valuable humus which can be turned back into the soil. In the following spring this field is prepared for second year corn and becomes field No. 2 in the illustration.

Field No. 2 is, as we have seen, devoted to second year corn, which is not hogged off but harvested by hand. Here rye is sown in the fall. Under favorable conditions this can be done while the corn is still standing, or if necessary, it is not too late after the corn has been cut and shocked. Rye may be sown much later than wheat, and this is one of its great advantages in a rotation such as is now being described.

Field No. 3 is devoted to rye throughout the entire season. In the spring it is pastured by the hogs as long as it is palatable, affording excellent pasture, especially for young hogs and brood sows. When the rye becomes tough and the hogs cease to relish it, they should be removed and not returned to the field until two weeks after the rye has ripened. They should then be allowed to gather the entire crop and to graze upon the young clover that has come up with it.

Field No. 4 is devoted entirely to hog pasture. When clover and timothy are planted together, the hog-graze principally on the clover and

leave most of the timothy to be cut for hay. In the five-year rotation, however, field No. 5 is depended upon to furnish the principal supply of hay for the horses and cows. There should be some surplus, and this, of course, can be sold. Late in the fall the field is plowed for first year corn, and in the following spring it takes its place in the rotation as field No. 1.

The great merit of this system of crop management is that there is no rush season, and the available labor is so distributed throughout the entire year that the maximum acreage is secured. By plowing one field for corn in the fall, one man and three horses are able to handle all the spring work to get the corn in, cultivate it, and produce a crop without assistance.

The next operation is putting up the hay, and here it is inevitable that outside labor be called in. Compared with other systems of farm management, however, the amount of outside help required is very small. Since the hogs harvest the rye, there is practically no field work to be done after the hay is in until early in September, when one field of corn must be cut and one field of rye sown. This period of about five weeks in length is the best time for the farmer's neighbors, and he and his horses should find it possible to do work for them which can be returned when extra help is needed to shred his corn for bedding. In this way it has been estimated that on a farm of 100 acres, the farmer will only have to pay for about ten days hired labor during the hay harvest.

It is impossible that an even larger farm might be worked in this way, but when the fields exceed about 40 acres in extent, it is not probable that this system will be found advantageous.

On such a farm, as has already been said, hogs furnish the principal income. They are turned in on the rye as early as possible in the spring, and there the fall shoots and spring pigs remain as long as the pastureage is tender. When the spring pigs are from 6 to 8 weeks old they are weaned and the brood sows taken to other enclosures where they can be bred for fall litters.

By the first part of May it is probable that the rye no longer affords good pasture, and the hogs are then turned into field No. 4 devoted to first year clover and timothy. There they remain, with the addition of a reasonably liberal corn ration, until the middle of July, or two weeks after the rye has ripened, when they are turned back into the rye field and allowed to hog it all down without other feed. Roughly speaking, it may be said that if the rye yields 17 bushels to the acre, six 100-pound hogs will harvest an acre in 6 weeks. Thus, by the time the rye is harvested the corn is ready, and the stock can be turned into field No. 1. Here they can be kept until all the corn is hogged off, which will be approximately November 1, if none of the hogs are sold until the entire crop is gathered. In this way, with practically no labor and very little attention, the entire herd is furnished with pasture and grain feed throughout the entire spring, summer and fall.

As for the cash income per acre from such a system, it appears that the method of hogging down rye ultimately brings the same returns as cutting, threshing and selling the crop; but in addition to the cash returns, the hogs build up the soil and save the cost of labor. This, it must be repeated, is the real purpose of such a system. With labor already scarce, and becoming scarcer every year, some substitute must be found. In the opinion of specialists in the Department of Agriculture, the system which has just been described seems to be sound and practical, at least for a considerable proportion of the farms in those sections to which it is adapted.

Butter in a Well for Thirty Years
In your issue of recent date G. T. Burrows gives an account of a quarter of beef exhibited in London that had been frozen for 18 years, and on inspection was found to be still sweet and sound. The following shows the importance of a cold, even temperature for the preservation of butter: At the old Red Tavern at Towanda, Pa., then kept by William Means, a firkin of butter containing 100 pounds tightly headed, was lowered into a deep well, to be kept cool until wanted for use. In lowering it the rope broke and the butter went to the bottom of the well, which was half full of water. After spending considerable time grappling for it and knowing that to pump all the water out and go down for its recovery would be a hard, disagreeable job, the proprietor concluded to leave it where it was until a more convenient season. Butter was cheap (only 12 1/2 cents per pound) and in case it was never recovered the loss would not be great. Thirty years afterward the well had

to be cleaned for sanitary reasons. It was pumped dry, and the firkin of butter was found imbedded in the mud at the bottom of the well. On opening the firkin the butter was found to be as sweet and well flavored in every respect as when it was lost. In the meantime butter had increased in price to 25 cents per pound. J. W. INGHAM, Bradford Co., Pa.—Breeders' Gazette

The top of Wednesday's market was gotten by Albert Harrison, Audrain county, Mo., who was here with a load of his own feeding that displayed the feeder's ability by the price they brought. The string consisted of 22 head that averaged 1076 pounds and sold for \$10.25 per cwt.

Mr. Harrison conditioned these steers in his own feed lots and the condition of the cattle showed that the handler was a man of rare ability, which beyond doubt he is, as he is considered one of the largest and best feeders of the county. He was well pleased with the sale.—Live Stock Reporter.

How I Grew My Corn

(By Jewell Bybee, second in boys' corn growing contest.)

Last spring I selected an acre of land that had not been cultivated for ten years, which was one of ten. A grandstand of bluegrass was on it at this time.

I turned this sod with a sixteen-inch walking plow. This was plowed about seven inches in depth. I then went into the field with a 4-horse harrow which I followed with a drag. Then I double-disked it with a four-horse disk. I also harrowed and dragged it again.

Having my seed bed in fine condition, I was ready to plant my corn, which was white. This was May 6. I drilled it about three inches in depth.

I was out of the field until May 26. My corn was now ready for cultivation, so I plowed it with a six-shovel cultivator. On June 6th I plowed it with a two-horse disk. Later in I hoed it twice and succeeded it twice.

One slow, steady rain fell on this corn in time to do lots of good. This land is surrounded by a creek from which the moisture would rise at night. This seemed to be of great benefit.

October 11th, when I husked my corn, it weighed out ninety bushels.

How I Raised My Tomatoes

(By Miss Hafner, winner of Girls' Tomato Growing Contest.)

The seed for my fifty tomato plants was sowed the latter part of March in a box 16x16, 4 inches deep filled with soil. The plants were kept indoors until warm weather.

The plants were transplanted April 25th. The plants were placed three feet apart each way. On May 3rd, a local hailstorm destroyed about half of the plants and those remaining received a severe set-back.

On May 6th, I replanted the patch, using overgrown plants and on May 25th the first plant began to bloom. July 1st, the first tomato was picked. The size of my patch is 22x26 feet.

Before transplanting, the ground having been broke in the fall, it was disked and harrowed. After transplanting the ground was worked s't times with a tooth hoe and was at all times loose and clean of weeds. Beside this work the plants were success ed twice; the first time on May 26th and the second time on June 6th. It required 14 hours of work with hoe and rake, including planting and pruning, which I did myself. However, this don't include the time spent in picking and preserving the fruit which was about 35 minutes per can.

Results.
From these fifty plants I harvested enough tomatoes to can 73 quart cans. Besides, I sold \$1.00 worth of tomatoes to a grocery and \$1.00 worth to the neighbors. In canning I followed the instruction given by Miss Babe Bell at our school house last spring with the result that every can kept perfectly. I have not sold my canned tomatoes, but am offered 20c per can.

Expenses	
Seed	.05
Diaking and harrowing	.50
Six and 1/4 doz. glass jars	\$3.12
	\$3.67

By H. L. Kempster.

Egg production depends largely upon proper feeding. Rations for farm poultry flocks can generally be criticized, first, because they contain little ground feed, and second, because animal food is usually lacking. These two faults can easily be corrected. By feeding ground grains in addition to the whole grains and by supplying animal food in the form of sour milk or buttermilk, the feed cost for a dozen eggs can be materially reduced.

A good grain ration for winter use is made by mixing 60 pounds of corn with 30 pounds of wheat. For summer mix 60 pounds of wheat with 30 pounds of corn.

In addition to the corn and wheat, the following mixture of ground foods is excellent: Bran 2 lbs.; corn meal 2 lbs.; Middlings 2 lbs.; Beef scrap 1 lb. This mixture can be fed dry in hoppers which should be kept open during the afternoon only.

Ground oats are good to use as a dry mash, either alone or mixed with other ground feeds. If available give buttermilk or sour skim milk as a drink. The fowls should eat about one-half as much mash as grain food. About twice as much grain should be fed at night as in the morning. At night feed all that the birds will eat. During the day keep the floor scratch ing in straw litter a foot deep. This litter should be free from molds.

Supplement the above ration with green food such as beets, cabbage, sprouted oats, fine silage, etc. Grit, oyster shell or crushed limestone should be available at all times. Feed only clean feed and supply plenty of clean fresh water.

St. Louisian Dies in Centralia, Mo., Nov. 11.—P. J. Barron, for the past 10 years a resident of St. Louis, but for many years a dry goods and clothing merchant in Centralia, died here Tuesday night. He was 68 years old.

A New Health Food
MOCO Health Food, made from the choicest of soft wheat, a whole wheat flour; makes the finest and healthiest of biscuits. Try a six-pound sack. All grocers handle it. dwt

Wm. Pollock Mill & Elev. Co.
READ LEDGER WANT ADS

COUNTY NEWS

Apples for Eighty Years
Its age unknown, an apple tree near Oak Grove has borne fruit without missing a season for 80 years. The tree is fourteen and one-half feet in circumference six inches above the ground. It measures forty-four feet in spread and is thirty-five feet high. It is believed to be the largest apple tree in the State.

Nodaway County horse owners are scared over the appearance there of what is believed to be the "corn stalk disease" which killed many horses in Kansas two years ago.

Clifford Winters, who resides south of Mexico, guessed \$18, the correct number of apples in the window of the Graham-Lattimer store last week and received the prize offered by the firm.

Audrain county horses are far-famed. They are known from one end of the world to the other and there is nothing but praise for them. Alfred Pitman, who formerly lived in Mexico, is in London now and had an article in the Sunday Kansas City Star about seeing "Kansas City in London." In the "story" he read the following concerning Audrain county, Missouri, and her horses:

The county, which has been in Kansas City for horse shows, runs regularly in summer (if too many of its forty-odd horses have not been commandeered for the army) between the Metropole in London and the Metropole in Brighton. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the owner does a good deal of the driving, dividing time with his manager, "Charley" Wilson, and one or two other professional drivers. It is a social occasion, according to the traditions of English riding in the course of the ride the Kansas City man hears pleasant reminiscences of a former horse shown in London Hall, and incidentally, some hearty approval of horseflesh as raised in Audrain County, Mo.

Reuben Shryock, south of Steph-ens, sold seven black steer calves last week to Charles Rogers, a Boone county stockman, for \$37.50 apiece.—Fulton Gazette.

One of the mules bought by W. L. Green of Centralia at Fulton stock sales was gotten from Owens Layson, of Hereford for \$150. Mr. Layson paid \$122.50 for the brute in the spring, and after working it all summer, made a good profit on it.—Fulton Gazette.

R. H. Cauthorn's fine saddle stallion, The Intelligencer, died suddenly Monday night. Stomach trouble is given as the cause. Mr. Cauthorn had refused \$3,500 for the animal only a short while ago. He was a grandson of Rex McDonald and one of the most promising stallions in this section.

"Farmer" E. W. Ruak states there is no foot-and-mouth disease among Audrain cattle and that in a long distance telephone message to Columbia, Tuesday, the authorities there, state Missouri, so far, is free from this trouble. However it has crossed the Mississippi, and is in Iowa.

Dr. Conaway is busy revising his bulletin on this disease so that it can be circulated among the stock men and farmers as soon as possible and prepare them against the trouble securing a foothold in this state.

Members of Christian Church
Those of the members of the Christian Church interested in the success of the mid-week prayer meeting are asked to remember the importance of this evening's meeting for the Wednesday night services that are to follow. The prayer meeting opens promptly at 7:30 and continues but the hour.

'Squire Race Weds Couple
R. E. Race, who received his commission as a Justice of the Peace and was sworn in Wednesday morning, married his first couple Wednesday noon on the east portico of the Court House. Wm. Baker and Almira Williams, both colored and from Callaway county, were the bride and bride groom.

Special Aluminum Sale
We have selected three articles in Aluminum Ware this week for our special bargain counter. Don't fail to see them. dwt